

# J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER

## New Royal Worcester Corsets

In the new 1908 lines are many beautiful designs of this season's newest and smartest corset models, including the very latest modes decreed by the great fashion creators of Paris.

## Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets

have stood pre-eminent for half a century as the leading corsets of the world for style, fit, quality, durability and workmanship, and this season's models are a triumph in the art of corset making. Every corset virtue is exemplified in Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets, the result of exhaustive and continued study of the ever changing fashions.



### The New Adjusto Dowager No. 610

Designed especially for stout women like medium low bust, long hips, and back. Made from durable coutille in white and drab. We carry this style in sizes 24 to 36.



### The Royal Worcester \$1 to \$2.50

In this line of styles and prices you can please any lady no matter how particular she may be.

We carry a complete line of about 30 styles in sizes 18 to 36. We also have grades at 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

## A Great Assortment of Styles in Warner's and R. & G. At Just HALF Former Prices

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE STYLES WE ARE SELLING AT HALF PRICE, AND WE WILL MORE THAN LIKELY PLEASE YOU WITH ONE OF THEM.



## New Embroideries Undermuslins Etc.

## New Spring Goods Arriving Daily

We will show more new goods this spring than ever before. When other buyers were holding back for fear of financial crisis in the country our buyers were taking advantage of the opportunity to get early shipments and secure the very best prices offered by the manufacturers. Depend on us for the best goods at the lowest prices.

locomotives. American made sewing machines and printing presses are found in every civilized country on the globe. American built locomotives are being sent to Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea.

Within the lifetime of persons still actively at work Great Britain was so far ahead of the United States in iron and steel production and manufacture that nobody on either continent expected to see the day when we would catch up with that country. We passed it, however, in 1895. In 1907 the United States produced more iron and steel than Great Britain, Germany and France combined, the countries which stand nearest to us on that roll.

The United States produces 40 per cent of the entire world's output of iron and 42 per cent of its steel. And our lead over all the countries is steadily increasing. Germany has now beaten Great Britain in iron production, but Germany is far behind the United States, and always will remain behind us, for she lacks our resources in ore, coal and the other ingredients which figure in iron and steel manufacture. For the moment there is a falling off in iron and steel manufacture in this country, as there is in many other kinds of activities, but it is safe to assume that before 1908 ends our furnaces and factories will be as busy as ever, and new "highests" will once more appear in production. The business setback has not hampered our exports of manufactures. Those are still on the upward grade.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### One Man-Afraid-of-War.

The other day a yellow extra, mottled with red, was hawked through the streets by newsboys crying, "Japan and United States declare war." An observer watched two blocks' progress of one of the squawking terrors of the night on a busy street and did not see a single sale. That is a fair measure of the interest the people of Chicago take in the gabble of the possibility of war between the two countries.

One American citizen has, however, at last been found who is alarmed. He lives in St. Louis, and there is reason to suspect he still remembers what the New York Sun used to write daily on this subject before it got ashamed of its own folly and subsided. His name is Wetmore, and he has some advice for the government in connection with the navigation of Magellan straits by the fleet bound for the Pacific.

Let the fleet go round Cape Horn, writes this Man-Afraid-of-War to President Roosevelt. No matter about the inconveniences and perils of that passage. Think what would happen if the Japanese should mine the straits and in one brief hour of gun-cotton our best battle-ships should be despoiled.

That is, indeed, a gory thought. It reminds one of the days when many a red-eyed man was sure that the Japanese had mined the Kattagat and the English channel and the Red sea, and even the greater part of the Indian ocean, against the Russian armada. It is just about as probable, even apart from the fact that there isn't any war between the United States and Japan, and isn't going to be.

Calm yourself in time, Mr. Wetmore, do. Or else next Fourth of July you will see a Japanese bomb in every Chinese firecracker sold in the land, and your friends will feel compelled to softly and silently place you away, where you can preserve at least the remaining traces of your

# BARGAINS IN SHOES

## LADIES' SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES

We have a number of broken lines in Men's Heavy Work Shoes which we have placed in bargain boxes at greatly reduced prices.

Forty-seven pairs of Ladies' White House Shoes—kid uppers, hand turned soles, sizes 3 to 5, widths B, C and D, regular \$3.35 values, now \$2.50.

On our bargain counters you'll find some real values in Men's and Boys' Shirts.

You certainly can't afford to get along without one of those Overcoats or Cravenette Rain Coats at Twenty per cent reduction.

## BOYS' TROUSERS HAVE ARRIVED

Big assortment of knee pants, knickerbockers and long pants in corduroy, blue serge and assorted patterns at cash store prices

Just received a big shipment of Hosiery, among them our famous Linen Knee Hose for Boys.

## Barnes' Cash Store E. J. Barnes, Prop.

STORE CLOSING EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY AT 5:30.

## TREES

Now is the time to place your order for anything needed in our line for spring planting. Such as

Walnuts, Apples, Cherries, Prunes, Plums, Peaches, Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses

Our Ornamental Department is the largest and most complete on this coast. If you need anything in our line 'phone Main 75 or address

## OREGON NURSERY CO., Salem

### BRITISH VS. AMERICAN BUSINESS METHODS

James H. Collins is very sarcastic in a recent article in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post on English business methods. He has discovered that an Englishman hates work because he does not talk about it outside business hours. It would be true to say that the Englishman hates his wife because he never discusses her with his friends. The point is that the American has a penchant for talking about everything. He talks about accuracy and precision while the Englishman stolidly ignores them. He puts up tablets on his wall bearing the legend "Do it right," and while he is driving in the city he holds the tablet the Englishman does the job. He indulges in "quick lunches." Invites dyspepsia, and then spends more time in talking about how quickly he has lunched than the time spent in eating. It is his method, a method so different from ours that the American and the Englishman in America are both bewildered and de-

world than the Englishman, either as employer or employe. It is not often that the order to "git up and git out" is given in an English office; and that is something for which we have to be thankful.—London Express.

### Insuring Depositors in Banks.

The Kansas legislature is convened in special session. The popular demand for primary legislation is what caused the governor to convene it, but another question has suddenly come up in which the people of the state, without distinction of party, are almost as much interested. That is a bank depositors' guarantee law.

The governor in his message recommends the enactment of one. He says that he has been forced to its advocacy by a tremendous pressure from bankers and business men from every part of the state.

A majority of the state senators have already said they are for the measure, and it is favored by members of the lower house. Almost the only active opponents are the national banks. The state banks are largely for it because the guarantee law of Oklahoma is drawing deposits away from the banks in the cities nearest the new state.

The opposition of the national banks is legitimate. The men who control them believe that the guarantee principle is unsound and unsafe. The private banks may also be counted against the measure, and if they have as much influence in the Kansas legislature as they have had in that of Illinois they will be formidable adversaries.

Suppose, in spite of all opposition, a law guaranteeing depositors in state banks shall be enacted. Then there will be an immediate opportunity to see how business men regard it. If they have faith in the law there will be a shifting of deposits from national and private to state banks. The latter, which already make a creditable showing as compared with the national banks, might take the lead. Then the national banks, seeing deposits and profits reduced, would have to con-

sider what should be done to get back business.

The cardinal objection urged to the guarantee policy is that the careless or reckless banker will no longer be restrained by any sense of duty to his depositors, for he will feel that they are safe in any event. It is contended also that it will make the depositor indifferent and lead him to believe that one bank is as good as another, though one may be run by a conservative banker and the other by a plunger. A few years' trial of a guarantee law might show how far these objections are valid.

These objections have so much weight that if the Kansas legislature shall enact the proposed law it should at the same time make provision for a much more rigid supervision of the banks that will be affected by it. Those among them which are prudently and successfully managed should not be taxed to make good the losses of banks which would not have failed if the officers of the state had exercised due vigilance. The state should supervise the banks as closely as if it were held directly responsible for the losses of depositors.—Chicago Tribune.

### The American Iron Industry.

The year 1907, which broke many sorts of records, broke the United States record in exportation of manufactures of iron and steel. The aggregate exportation of manufactures for the 12 months which ended on December 31, 1907, was \$770,000,000. Of these shipments about \$200,000,000 were of iron and steel fabrics. The iron and steel exports for 1897 were \$63,000,000 and for 1887 they were \$16,000,000.

This is an important test of the industrial system of the United States. Our sales of iron and steel manufacturers abroad, where we come into competition with the rest of the manufacturing countries, has increased in the past ten years many times as fast as our population. Nearly half, or \$95,000,000 of our exports of these fabrics are of machinery of the various sorts, and among this class of goods are almost all kinds of machinery from typewriters up to mining apparatus and

greatly perturbed balance.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Mental Medicine.

A somewhat eccentric physician who recently died would order patients to take walks, say daily, on the left side of the street, returning by the other side; another he would order to arise each morning at a certain hour and eat cheese with

ginger beer; another to take supper precisely at midnight and eat only apples, or he would instruct the patient to put just so many grains of salt on the egg he was to eat and part his hair in a different way each day. His object was to get the mind of the patient on something else than symptoms, and this scheme worked well in many cases, especially when the patient was suffering from melancholia.—New York Times.

## THE GIVEN SHOE STORE

Has come into our possession and we are assorting the stock, making arrangements for a Re-opening Sale, beginning tomorrow morning and by far the biggest bargains in shoes Salem people ever had will be offered here. We have replenished all broken stock and can fit anyone.

THE BARGAIN SHOE STORE, 263 Commercial D. F. Brunner, Prop